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44-
HQ-38861
SERIALS 3558-3626

SECTION 42

SECTION 42
SERIALS 3558-3626

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES

965

SUBJECT - Martin Luther King Jr.
FILE # - 1

WORK SHEET - XEROX REQUEST

ANALYST - Hap
EXT - 5775
TEAM - C

136 Pages
70 Documents

[Signature]

b2, b7(c)(1)

Section 42

| FILE # | SERIAL/ENC OR DATE | DESCRIPTION | XEROX INSTR. | # OF ACT. | PAGES REL. | EXEMPTIONS | | | | | | | | | | | REMARKS |
|----------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|---|---|----|----|-------|----|---|---|---|-------|----------|
| | | | | | | b1 | 2 | 5 | 7C | D | OTHER | k1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | OTHER | |
| 14-38861 | 3558 | MEMPHIS AT | . | 30 | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3559 | CHICAGO TIT | . | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | 3562 | CIA DOCUMENT | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | CIA |
| | 3563 | SAN FRANCISCO AT | | 3 | 3 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RECEIVED |
| | 3564 | CLEVELAND AT | | 2 | 2 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RECEIVED |
| | 3565 | MEADIE TIT | | 1 | 1 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RECEIVED |
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50

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SUBJECT
FILE #

*Martin Luther King Jr.
Murkin*

WORK SHEET - XEROX REQUEST

ANALYST - *Harp*
EXT - *5725*
TEAM - *C*

| FILE # | SERIAL/ENC OR DATE | DESCRIPTION | XEROX INSTR. | # OF ACT. | PAGES REL. | EXEMPTIONS | | | | | | | | | | | REMARKS |
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| | | | | | | b1 | 2 | 5 | 7C | D | OTHER | k1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | OTHER | |
| 44-38861 | 3573 | PITTSBURGH LETTER | | 2 | 2 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RELEASE |
| | 3574 | STATE DEPT DOCUMENT | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | State Dept. ✓ |
| | 3575 | DENVER LETTER | | 4 | 4 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RELEASE |
| | 3576 | ST LOUIS TIT | | 2 | 2 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RELEASE |
| | 3577 | ST LOUIS TIT | | 2 | 2 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RELEASE |
| | 3578 | ST LOUIS TIT | | 1 | 1 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RELEASE |
| | 3579 | AT & KANSAS CITY | | 1 | 1 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RELEASE |
| | 3580 | MOBILE AT | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3581 | MEMPHIS TIT | | 2 | 2 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RELEASE |
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| | 3584 | MEMPHIS TIT | | 2 | 2 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RELEASE |
| | 3585 | ST LOUIS TIT | | 1 | 1 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RELEASE |
| | 3586 | SPRINGFIELD TIT | | 1 | 1 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RELEASE |
| | 3587 | ATLANTA TIT | | 2 | 2 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RELEASE |
| | 3588 | KANSAS CITY TIT | | 1 | 1 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RELEASE |
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26

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SUBJECT
FILE #

*Martin Luther King Jr.
Murder*

WORK SHEET - XEROX REQUEST

ANALYST - *Harp*
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| 44-38861 | 3590 | BOSTON AT | | 2 | 2 | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | RELEASE |
| | 3591 | ST LOUIS TIT | | 1 | 1 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RELEASE |
| | 3592 | ATLANTA TIT | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3593 | KANSAS CITY TIT | | 2 | 2 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RELEASE |
| | 3594 | ST LOUIS TIT | | 1 | 1 | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | RELEASE |
| | 3595 | ST LOUIS TIT | | 1 | 1 | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | RELEASE |
| | 3596 | SAN FRANCISCO TIT | | 2 | 2 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RELEASE |
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| | 3601 | AT TO CHICAGO | | 2 | 2 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RELEASE |
| | 3602 | ST LOUIS TIT | | 1 | 1 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RELEASE |
| | 3603 | PITTSBURGH TIT | | 3 | 3 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RELEASE |
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| | 3605 | LOS ANGELES AT | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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 FILE # - 44-38861

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| | 3613 | ST. LOUIS TIT | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | 3615 | ST. LOUIS TIT | | 1 | 1 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RELEASE |
| | 3616 | HONOLULU TIT | | 2 | 2 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RELEASE |
| | 3617 | LOUISVILLE TIT | | 1 | 1 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RELEASE |
| | 3618 | ST. LOUIS TIT | | 1 | 0 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RELEASE |
| | 3619 | ST. LOUIS TIT | | 1 | 1 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RELEASE |
| | 3620 | LOS ANGELES TIT | | 1 | 1 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RELEASE |
| | 3621 | KANSAS CITY TIT | | 1 | 1 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RELEASE |
| | 3622 | ST. LOUIS TIT | | 1 | 1 | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | RELEASE |
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22

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SUBJECT - Martin, Luther King Jr
FILE # - Minbin

ANALYST - *Harp*
EXT - *5725*
TEAM 1 - *C*

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6-

Date 12/28/76

The following material has been reproduced
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File No. 44-38861

Section 42

Serials 3558 through 3626

(except following serials not in
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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1987) (P)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, Aka John Willard;
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

OO: Memphis

Enclosed are original and one Xerox copy each of 11 news articles re shooting of Victim, 4/4/68.

All of the enclosed articles appeared in the final edition of "The Commercial Appeal," Memphis, Tenn. newspaper, April 5, 1968.

22

3 - Bureau (Enc.-22)
1 - Memphis
JCH:ME
(4)

Airtel.....

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A. S.

A. W. S. D.

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REC-69
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25 MAY 17 1968File
"MURKIN"

57 MAY 23 1968

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Special Agent in Charge

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DIVISION 5710

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F. B. I.
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TO: SAC, NEW YORK
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SUBJECT: ()

RE: NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU, APRIL 4, 1968.
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FROM: SAC, NEW YORK
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Controversy Spanned King's Career

By RICHARD FOSTER
The Commercial Appeal-Chicago
Daily News Service

Dr. Martin Luther King's life and work took him into the nation's ghettos and into gilded halls occupied by presidents.

Whatever his surroundings, he remained a man of simple dignity and rare eloquence.

His death ended a career of accomplishment, setback and, inevitably, controversy.

He was born into the family of a Baptist minister in Atlanta, the first son and second child of his parents.

He had an older sister — a school teacher — and a younger brother — also a Baptist clergyman.

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In a rare public speech, Hoover called Dr. King "the most notorious liar in the country." Later, however, he and Dr. King called an amicable conference in Washington.

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His philosophy of nonviolence prevailed in Birmingham when civil authorities feared

racial disaster after a church bombing killed four Negro girls in September, 1963. At a funeral for three of the victims, Dr. King counseled:

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In accepting the accolade before a distinguished assembly at Oslo, Norway, Dr. King said he accepted the award in behalf of millions of American Negroes striving to "end the long night of racial injustice."

Dr. King's wife underscored the contrasts in her husband's career when she remarked at the time of the honor:

"I wish we could remain on this mountaintop forever . . . for the past 10 years we have lived with the threat of death always present."

Like any visionary, Dr. King was the object of both praise and scorn. Some said his marches produced violence. Others even said he advocated it.

For his part, Dr. King contended that his nonviolent marches and demonstrations that sometimes incured violence were the only alternative outlet to Negro frustration which otherwise would explode violently.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 13

COMMERCIAL APPEAL

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Date: 4-5-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: FRANK R. AHLGREN
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: MEMPHIS

☐ Being Investigated

44-38861-
ENCLOSURE

Early in 1965, when civil rights leaders picketed Alabama as a testing ground for a concentrated voter registration drive, Dr. King and his followers resorted once more to the tactics of nonviolence that had served his cause effectively on previous occasions in that state.

At Selma, focal point of an area where Negroes outnumbered whites but few had ever registered to vote, Dr. King personally led street demonstrations in support of Negro voter applicants.

"We are going to march through the streets until every Negro can vote," Dr. King said.

And march they did. They marched despite court injunctions, police resistance, shootings, beatings, tear gas and other violence that turned the Alabama town into a center of racial antagonism.

More than 3,000 Negroes — including Dr. King — were arrested during the early stages of the months long campaign. That was the 17th arrest for the crusading minister.

He led the historic march from Selma to Montgomery, the state's capital, which swelled with thousands of supporters from over the nation in the spring of 1965.

As the Vietnam War intensified, and as many Americans developed doubt about it, Dr. King spoke out.

He questioned the morality of fighting a war and killing civilians in a faraway war while American Negroes at home were still persecuted.

Although he was criticized by many persons — some of them more conservative civil rights leaders — Dr. King continued to express his criticism of the war.

The threat of death was a constant fact throughout Dr. King's life. By telephone to his office, by letter, the threats came.

He was unaware of most of them and he refused a bodyguard and often drove to his SCLC office alone.

His tactics filled the streets with Negro marchers in many cities, many of whom were assailed bitterly by white segregationists and often questioned by Southern moderates.

Of the Negroes who regarded Dr. King as their leader, perhaps most of them were from the South.

It was to these Negroes—and to others, too — that he spoke at the massive Negro demon-

stration for equality at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington on Aug. 29, 1963:

"I have a dream," he cried, "that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed:

"We hold these truths to be self evident that all men are created equal."

"I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down at the table of brotherhood.

"I have a dream that one day, even the State of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the people's injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

"I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character."

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"Oh, no
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I think
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most attractive
of all
my parents."

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ARM IN ARM to the courthouse in Montgomery walked Dr. King (center) in March, 1965. With other civil rights leaders, he led thousands from Selma, a move

that helped bring the Civil Rights Law of 1965 to passage. From left are the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, his aide; James Foreman; Dr. King; an unidentified man, and John Lewis.

—AP Wirephoto

Jordan To Get Wheat
 WASHINGTON, April 4. — (UPI) — The United States and Jordan signed an agreement Thursday covering shipment of about two million dollars worth of wheat or flour to

Jordan under the American food for peace program. Jordan will get about 1.1 million bushels of grain or its equivalent in flour valued at 1.9 million dollars, plus \$200,000 for estimated ocean transportation

costs. The money will be repaid in dollars under a long-term credit arrangement.

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 WALT DISNEY'S
"JUNGLEBOOK"
 and
**"CHARLIE, THE
 LONESOME COUGAR"**

50 DRIVE IN
 HWY 51 RO.
 MILLINGTON

3-ATTRACTIONS-3
 AT 8:55 AUDREY HEPBURN
"TWO FOR THE ROAD"
 AT 7:00 ROD TAYLOR
"CHUKA"
 AT 10:50 STINGING HORROR
"THE DEADLY BEES"

**Elvis is kissin' cousins again-
 and also friends, friends of friends,
 and even
 some perfect
 strangers!**

12:10
 2:05
 4:05
 6:00
 7:55
 9:50

METRO-
 GOLDWYN-
 MAYER
 presents



**3RD
 FUN
 WEEK**

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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Dr. King's wife underscored the contrasts in her husband's career when she remarked at the time of the honor:

"I wish we could remain on this mountaintop forever . . . for the past 10 years we have lived with the threat of death always present."

Like any visionary, Dr. King was the object of both praise and scorn. Some said his marches produced violence. Others even said he advocated it.

For his part, Dr. King contended that his nonviolent marches and demonstrations that sometimes incurred violence were the only alternative outlet to Negro frustration which otherwise would explode violently.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 13

COMMERCIAL APPEAL

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Date: 4-5-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: FRANK R. AHLGREN

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: MEMPHIS

☐ Being Investigated

Early in 1965, when civil rights leaders picketed Alabama as a testing ground for a concentrated voter registration drive, Dr. King and his followers resorted once more to the tactics of nonviolence that had served his cause effectively on previous occasions in that state.

At Selma, focal point of an area where Negroes outnumbered whites but few had ever registered to vote, Dr. King personally led street demonstrations in support of Negro voter applicants.

He was unaware of most of them and he refused a bodyguard and often drove to his SCLC office alone.

His tactics filled the streets with Negro marchers in many cities, many of whom were assailed bitterly by white segregationists and often questioned by Southern moderates.

Of the Negroes who regarded Dr. King as their leader, perhaps most of them were from the South.

It was to these Negroes—and to others, too—that he spoke at the massive Negro demon-

"We are going to march through the streets until every Negro can vote," Dr. King said.

And march they did. They marched despite court injunctions, police resistance, shootings, beatings, tear gas and other violence that turned the Alabama town into a center of racial antagonism.

More than 3,000 Negroes—including Dr. King—were arrested during the early stages of the months long campaign. That was the 17th arrest for the crusading minister.

He led the historic march from Selma to Montgomery, the state's capital, which swelled with thousands of supporters from over the nation in the spring of 1965.

As the Vietnam War intensified, and as many Americans developed doubt about it, Dr. King spoke out.

He questioned the morality of fighting a war and killing civilians in a faraway war while American Negroes at home were still persecuted.

Although he was criticized by many persons—some of them more conservative civil rights leaders—Dr. King continued to express his criticism of the war.

The threat of death was a constant fact throughout Dr. King's life. By telephone to his office, by letter, the threats came.

stration for equality at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington on Aug. 29, 1963:

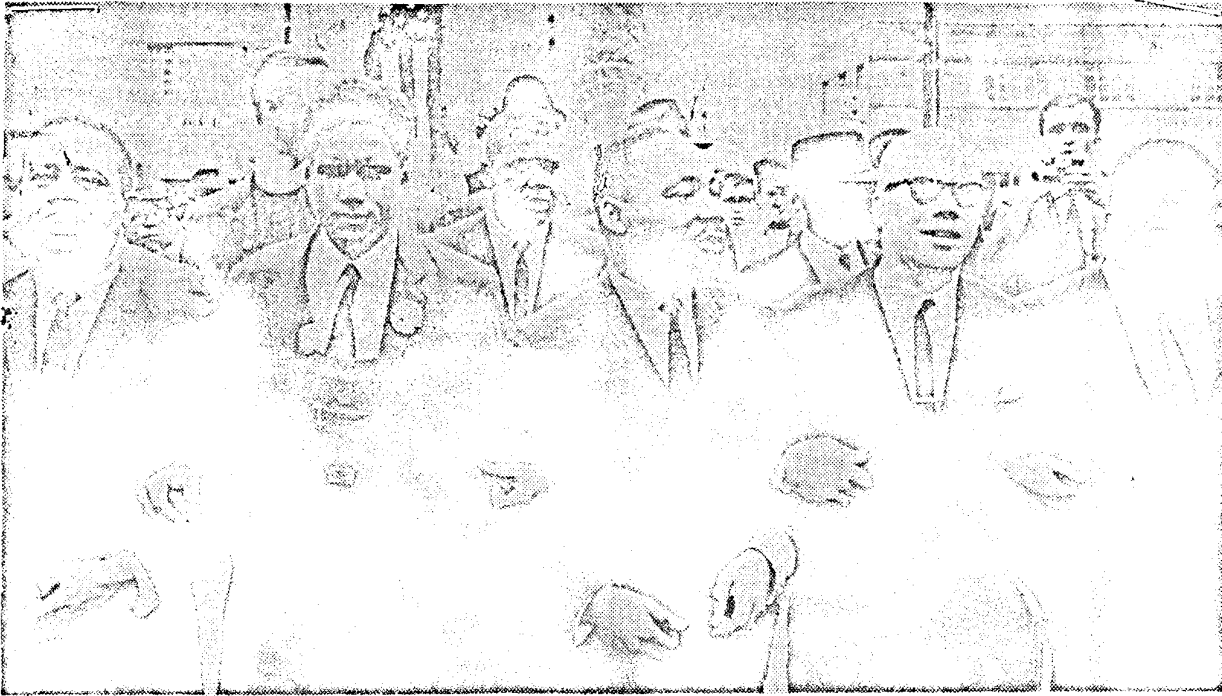
"I have a dream," he cried, "that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed:

"We hold these truths to be self evident that all men are created equal."

"I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down at the table of brotherhood.

"I have a dream that one day, even the State of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the people's injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

"I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character."



ARM IN ARM to the courthouse in Montgomery walked Dr. King (center) in March, 1965. With other civil rights leaders, he led thousands from Selma, a move

that helped bring the Civil Rights Law of 1965 to passage. From left are the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, his aide; James Foreman; Dr. King; an unidentified man, and John Lewis.

—AP Wirephoto

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King's Slaying Stuns Troops In War Zone

SAIGON, April 5. — (Friday) — (AP) — American troops in Vietnam were stunned Friday by news of the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King in Memphis.

President Johnson's talk mourning the assassination was relayed to the 516,000 United States troops here by live broadcast from the White House.

The United States Armed Forces Radio Network carried the President's words.

The broadcast was followed by an interlude of solemn music in place of the scheduled jazz program, the same procedure followed after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy Nov. 22, 1963.

As in the case of Kennedy, news of King's death spread swiftly throughout American units in remote parts of the country.

In addition to the Armed Forces Radio, the news was relayed by plane and helicopter radio communications to outposts.

One Negro soldier, told of King's death, said "you must be joking. I just don't believe it. This is unbelievable."

Another soldier, a white master sergeant, said: "I'm stunned. This reminds me of the time President Kennedy was assassinated. I've got a roommate who is a Negro and we've talked about our civil rights troubles at home. I think there's going to be a lot of troubles at home."

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☐ Being Investigated

44-38861-

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King's Assassination Etched In Witnesses' Eyes, Ears

By ROBERT SAMSOT

"He didn't say a word; he didn't move, said The Rev. Andrew Young, executive vice president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

"It sounded like a firecracker."

The shot, he said, hit Dr. Martin Luther King in the neck and lower right part of his face. His eyes appeared first half-closed and then open but staring before a Fire Department ambulance took him to St. Joseph Hospital.

The Rev. James Bevel, one of Dr. King's closest aides, said after the ambulance left, "I think he's gone."

"I heard the ping and looked around and he was lying on his back," said Chauncey Eskridge, one of Dr. King's legal advisers.

"When I looked up, the police and sheriff's deputies were running all around. The bullet exploded in his face," said The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, who was with Dr. King on the balcony of the hotel.

"He had just bent over. If he had been standing up, he wouldn't have been hit in the face. When I turned around, I saw police coming from everywhere. They said, 'Where did it come from' and I said, 'Behind you.' The police were coming from where the shot came."

He said, "It was similar to the Kennedy incident (the assassination of President John Kennedy). The police were all around, but there is no military protection against ambush and he was ambushed.

On South Main, where the building in which the sniper may have hid squats in disrepair, Guy W. Canipe, part owner of Canipe Amusement Co., 424 South Main, said a gun was dropped next to the front door of his store.

"I didn't think anything about it, I just thought... (a man seen running) had dropped something and I went out to tell him. I just heard the sound of it falling."

Mr. Canipe described the man, whom he saw only from

dressed, wearing a dark suit the rear, as "clean, nicely (and bareheaded). Not like the kind of people you see down here," he said.

He estimated the man's age between 20 and 30. "It's hard to tell from the back.

"Just a couple of minutes, it seemed like, a deputy came down the street from the same direction the man came from and he had a gun in his hand. I saw him with that pistol and went back inside. I didn't want to get in trouble."

Two men were inside Canipe's store when the shooting took place.

Bernell Finley, 40, and Julius Graham, 22, of 804 North Fifth, said they heard a thump outside.

"I just heard this thing and looked out the window and there was that gun in the box just sitting there. When I looked up, I saw this young man laying rubber down the street," Mr. Finley said.

A stoneyfaced patrolman stood outside the door of Canipe's store. A Negro, he just shook his head when asked what happened.

A police detective, also a Negro, said, "Son of a bitch. You remember when they shot Meredith, I'm afraid they're going to just take this town apart."

When someone mentioned black power, he said, "It isn't just black power, it's gonna be everybody — from all over the damn country."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Date: 4-5-68

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Editor: FRANK R. AHLGREN

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Classification:

Submitting Office: MEMPHIS

☐ Being Investigated44-38861-
ENCLOSURE

The Rev. Mr. Jackson said Dr. King had been in his second-floor room — No. 306 — throughout the day until just about 6 p.m. He emerged, wearing a black suit and white shirt, paused, leaned over the green iron railing and started chatting with the Rev. Mr. Jackson, who introduced him to Ben Branch, a musician who was to play at a rally Dr. King was to address two hours later.

Dr. King asked if Branch would play a spiritual at the night meeting. Then Solomon Jones Jr. of 374 Vance, Dr. King's chauffeur, said he told Dr. King he should put his top coat on as he prepared to leave the motel and Dr. King said, "OK, I will," then the bullet struck. It was 6:05 p.m. Dr. King was pronounced dead at St. Joseph at 7 p.m.

After the shot, Jones said he saw a man with "something white on his face" creep from a thicket across the street.

At 6:19 p.m. police cars at the scene were radioed Dr. King was in "critical" condition.

And less than 45 minutes later a grim faced patrolman said, "He's dead." "Oh my God," said another. "There goes all hell."



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"It sounded like a firecracker."

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MEMPHIS, TENN.

Date: 4-5-68

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Author:

Editor: FRANK R. AHLGREN

Title:

Character:

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Classification:

Submitting Office: MEMPHIS

☐ Being Investigated

The Rev. Mr. Jackson said Dr. King had been in his second-floor room — No. 303 — throughout the day until just about 6 p.m. He emerged, wearing a black suit and white shirt, paused, leaned over the green iron railing and started chatting with the Rev. Mr. Jackson, who introduced him to Ben Branch, a musician who was to play at a rally Dr. King was to address two hours later.

Dr. King asked if Branch would play a spiritual at the night meeting. Then Solomon Jones Jr. of 374 Vance, Dr. King's chauffeur, said he told Dr. King he should put his top coat on as he prepared to leave the motel and Dr. King said, "OK, I will," then the bullet struck. It was 6:05 p.m. Dr. King was pronounced dead at St. Joseph at 7 p.m.

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And less than 45 minutes later a grim faced patrolman said, "He's dead." "Oh my God," said another. "There goes all hell."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Gaping Wound Claims Life —Hospital's Aid Is Futile

By THOMAS FOX

Dr. Martin Luther King, his head wrapped in a towel and an oxygen mask over his face, looked small on the stretcher as he was wheeled into the emergency room of St. Joseph Hospital at 6:16 last night.

His eyes were closed and the only sound was from the resuscitator which was pumping oxygen into his dying body.

Several of Dr. King's aides, his attorney Chauncey Eskridge and his chauffeur, Solomon Jones Jr., leaned over the Fire Department ambulance stretcher, their eyes were red-rimmed and all were silent.

As the stretcher disappeared behind the swinging double doors Mr. Eskridge leaned on the desk in the waiting room and put his head in his hands. "Why, why would anybody want to do this. I just don't understand it." He did not go into the room where a team of doctors were treating a gaping wound in Dr. King's neck. "I can't go in there," he said.

Other members of Dr. King's party emerged from the room and leaned against the walls; most were crying.

Police arrived within minutes after the ambulance and quickly posted guards at every entrance to the hospital. Two patrolmen with shotguns guarded the entrance to the emergency room and allowed only police officers and aides of Dr. King into the room.

Every telephone in the waiting room rang constantly and police referred all inquiries to Police Chief J. C. Macdonald at Central Police station.

Nurses ran in and out of the emergency room, pushing their way through the crowd with the help of policemen.

An aide emerged from the operating room about 15 minutes after Dr. King arrived and stood with tears running down his cheeks. "They have done killed Dr. King," he said before a police officer advised him not to make any statements and he returned to the emergency room.

Mr. Jones, who was talking with Dr. King as the shot rang out, fought back tears as he described the assassination to newsmen.

"I ran up the fire escape (after the shot) and when I got to him he looked like he was dead. I was in shock and the others pulled me away. I did not see the wound. A white man was the first to comfort him with a towel. I think he was staying at the motel."

Doctors remained silent on the condition of the Nobel Peace Prize Winner for an hour and fifteen minutes. A priest walked into the hall at 7 p.m. who had been in the emergency room. "He must have been dead when he arrived. Oh, the terrible wound," he said pointing to the right side of his neck.

At 7:30 several doctors lined up in front of the reception desk in the emergency room and all of Dr. King's party were called into the emergency room.

"Is he all right?," someone called out as they filed into the room. "No, he is not all right," said a Negro man standing behind one of the doctors.

Paul Hess, assistant hospital administrator, read a terse announcement at 7:30 which said: "At 7 p.m., Dr. Martin Luther King expired in the emergency room of a gunshot wound in the neck."

As the crowd of newsmen ran for telephones, a lone Negro woman sank into a chair in the waiting room and put her head in her hands. "I didn't have to go back there to find that out," she said.

Dr. King's body remained at the hospital until shortly before 9 p.m. when it was carried to the morgue at John Gaston Hospital in the same ambulance which had brought him to the hospital 2 hours and 45 minutes before.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 13

COMMERCIAL APPEAL

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Date: 4-5-68

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Classification:

Submitting Office: MEMPHIS

☐ Being Investigated

44-38861-3

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Closing Wound Claims Life Hospital's Aid Is F

By THOMAS FOX

Dr. Martin Luther King, his head wrapped in a towel and a white mask over his face, looked small on the stretcher as he was wheeled into the emergency room of St. Joseph Hospital at 8:15 last night.

His eyes were closed and the only sound was from the resuscitator which was pumping oxygen into his dying body.

Several of Dr. King's aides, his attorney Chauncey Eskridge and his chauffeur, Solomon Jones Jr., leaned over the Fire Department ambulance stretcher, their eyes were red-rimmed and all were silent.

As the stretcher disappeared into the swinging double doors, Mr. Eskridge leaned on the wall in the waiting room and put his head in his hands. "Why, why would anybody want to do this? I just don't understand it." He did not go into the room where a team of doctors were treating a gaping wound in Dr. King's neck. "I can't go in there," he said.

Other members of Dr. King's party emerged from the room and stood against the walls; some with their heads in their hands.

A doctor arrived within minutes from the ambulance and he looked at every part of the body. Two police officers with shotguns stood at the entrance to the emergency room and allowed only the officers and aides to go into the room.

A telephone in the waiting room rang constantly and police answered all inquiries to Police Chief J. C. Macdonald at the Police station.

People ran in and out of the waiting room, pushing through the crowd with the help of policemen.

Dr. King emerged from the emergency room about 15 minutes later. Dr. King arrived at the hospital with tears running down his cheeks. "They have killed Dr. King," he said. "I am a dead man." He returned to the

Mr. Jones, who was talking with Dr. King as the shot rang out, fought back tears as he described the assassination to newsmen.

"I ran up the fire escape (after the shot) and when I got to him he looked like he was dead. I was in shock and the others pulled me away. I did not see the wound. A white man was the first to comfort him with a towel. I think he was staying at the motel."

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COLUMBIA

MEMPHIS, TENN.

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Author:

Editor: JAMES W. ARNOLD

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Classification:

Submitting Office: MEMPHIS

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

An Editorial—

Memphis Needs Calm

THE assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King in Memphis was a cowardly action. It was a tragedy for Memphis.

The need now is for the community to remain calm and restrained despite the increased tensions which this action has caused. As President Johnson said, all America must "reject blind violence," and "search their hearts."

All citizens should keep in mind that this was the deed of an individual who in some warped-minded way thought he could bring an end to a complex problem with a simple, primitive action.

THE death of Dr. King does not solve any problems in Memphis or in the nation. Indeed, it aggravates the existing problems and makes more urgent the need for settlement of the Memphis dispute that precipitated the assassination. Mayor Loeb and the City Council must move swiftly to that end now.

This is not a time for discussion of the provocations which lay behind this action. Murder has been done. Swift apprehension of the killer and just punishment must follow.

To many who were not aware of the angry forces which have been tearing away at the structure of this community in recent weeks, this should bring understanding. There should be no further divisive actions which we all would certainly regret. Rather, this should serve as an example of what such racial rending causes, and should result in solidifying of sentiment in the community more than ever before.

IT IS time now that those of us in all circumstances and of all attitudes realize in the shock of this emotional action that somehow our difficulties and apparent differences must be resolved without further violence and bloodshed.

Hate has produced its ultimate product at the ultimate price.

THE Commercial Appeal is aware that all law enforcement agencies are doing their utmost to apprehend the killer, but we also realize that information from any source could be helpful. Therefore, The Commercial Appeal offers a reward of \$25,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for this monstrous crime.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

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☐ Being Investigated

44-38861-3

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

President Stops Work Of Peace To Mourn Death

The Commercial Appeal-Chicago
Daily News Service

WASHINGTON, April 4. — President Lyndon Baines Johnson was seeking world peace when domestic peace was shattered by the shooting of Dr. Martin Luther King.

The chief executive was conferring in the Oval Room of the White House with Llewellyn E. Thompson Jr., who had been summoned urgently from his ambassadorial post in Moscow to discuss Vietnam peace.

An aide entered the room and handed the President a wire service bulletin about the shooting of Dr. King. Mr. Johnson snapped: "Get Ramsey."

"Ramsey" is Ramsey Clark, the attorney general.

Within minutes Clark was on the telephone and Mr. Johnson was demanding detailed reports of the events in Memphis, where Dr. King was shot.

The President began drafting a statement. He was determined then to address the nation by radio and television to heal this latest wound in the divided nation he addressed only Sunday night. A few moments later Thompson had left the office.

Then George Christian, his press secretary, entered to break the grim news. Martin Luther King was dead.

The President held up his scheduled televised speech to reach Dr. King's widow by telephone in Atlanta.

Then he walked to the west wing of the White House and stood in a doorway, sheltered from a cold, April rain, to address the nation. The President was obviously deeply moved.

Will he go to Honolulu, as planned, to discuss Vietnam peace?

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 12

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Classification:
Submitting Office: MEMPHIS
☐ Being Investigated

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ENCLOSURE



"WE HAVE BEEN SADDENED," said President Johnson in Washington yesterday upon learning of the death of Dr. King. The assassination led Johnson to postpone his trip to Hawaii.

—AP Wirephoto

"We'll get up tomorrow morning and make a decision," he said.

Meanwhile, the White House switchboard was busy with calls from around the world. Most expressed sympathy. Some expressed delight. The President returned to Vietnam.

Ellington Signs Reapportionment Plan

Constitution Amendment Also Gets Approval Of Governor

NASHVILLE, April 4. — (AP) — Bills requiring "one man, one vote" reapportionment of county courts, and revising the call for a 1971 constitutional convention were signed into law Thursday by Gov. Buford Ellington.

Through late afternoon, Ellington had not vetoed any bills passed by the 1968 legislature.

The county court reapportionment bill was passed a week ago but the Senate called it back Wednesday to consider an amendment changing the effective date from 1972 to Aug. 1, 1968. But senators refused to consider the change and sent the bill back to the governor.

The bill requires all 95 county courts to be apportioned on an equal population basis as now required by the United States Supreme Court.

Ellington had announced last week he would accept any amendments the legislature felt necessary to the previously passed constitutional convention bill. The amended version he signed Thursday opens the door for major changes in the

Teacher Pay

LITTLE ROCK, April 4. — Promised \$500 teacher-pay increases during the next fiscal year beginning July 1 cannot be paid out of current estimated general revenues, Education Commissioner Arch W. Ford said Thursday.

"Either the Legislature or the department of administration under existing laws will have to do something to be able to give the second \$500 raises," he said.

Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller promised and the legislature approved \$500 raises for the state's 18,000 public school teachers during each year of the current biennium.

Several educators and legislators have been warning for some months that present fiscal policies could endanger the second \$500 promised to teachers.

'Miss University' Crowned

OXFORD, Miss., April 4. — Blond-haired Nancy Land, 19-year-old freshman and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Troy B. Land of Clinton, is the newly crowned Miss University. She won the title in competition

2 Brothers Win Jaycee Award

Two brothers yesterday received the Junior Chamber

ICC will vote to approve the new rates. If the ICC takes no action for 30 days the proposals would be approved automatically. The commissioner can, however, call for further statements, and if it does, it has 180 days from the original filing date to rule on the increase.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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—AP Wirephoto

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Rights And Political Leaders Voice Anguish, Shock, Grief

Johnson Speaks For Saddened Nation And Condemns Violence—Some Express Fear Of Increased Terrorism

From Our Press Services

The nation's civil rights and political leaders reacted with anguish, shock and grief last night at the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in Memphis.

There also was fear that the slaying could lead to more violence.

President Johnson spoke of an "America shocked and saddened" by the assassination as he condemned violence, lawlessness and divisiveness.

The President appeared in the doorway of the White House offices, stern-faced and spoke on all television and radio networks.

"I ask every American citizen," he said, "to reject the blind violence that has struck down Dr. King, who lived by nonviolence."

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"We can achieve nothing by lawlessness and divisiveness among the American people."

He said he hopes all Americans would search their hearts.

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The vice president said, however, that his death will bring new strength to the cause he fought for.

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New York Mayor John V. Lindsay: "The people of our city of every race, I am sure,

will join hands in paying tribute to him. Our greatest tribute to him will be to bear ourselves as he would want us to — with dignity and prayer."

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Representative Dan Kuykendall (R-Tenn.) in Washington said:

"This dastardly, cowardly act on the part of this unknown person is of great grief to me and, I know, to my city. This is an example of how violence breeds violence. Let's hope and pray that the action and

(Continued on Page 12)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1+12

COMMERCIAL APPEAL

MEMPHIS, TENN.

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Submitting Office: MEMPHIS

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ENCLOSURE

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(Continued from Page One)

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"A terrible, inexcusable, awful thing," said Senator Howard Baker Jr. (R-Tenn.).

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"I think this is horrible," said Senator Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) "Horrible. Horrible."

Louis Martin, deputy Democratic national chairman and a Negro, said "A black day for the nation" had occurred. "This is what this land needed the least as we were on the threshold of perhaps international peace negotiations and a new day."

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"I only regret that it is impossible in our nation to fully protect any citizen in his right to speak for and advocate the dictates of his conscience," said Senator Russell B. Long (D-La.).

"Unfortunately," Long said, "men who have strong beliefs and a great following are usually endangered for their lives, whether that man be a president, a man in public life or the leader of a cause."

Senator Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass.), the only Negro in the Senate, said:

"The crime is unspeakable. The grief is unbearable. In our anguish and bitterness over this awful event, we must not lose sight of the meaning of this great man's life."

"A tragic and senseless murder," said Senator Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.). "It is a bitter thing for all Americans that his dream of America should be shattered by a coward's bullet."

The National Student Association called "upon students across the country to join in a day of mourning for Dr. King's tragic death. We further pledge increased efforts to combat white racism in the United States," the student group said.

House Republican leader Gerald Ford (Mich.) said King's death "should make all Americans feel ashamed because it is a travesty on everything America stands for."

Senator Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) was campaigning in San Francisco for the Democratic presidential nomination when the news arrived. Addressing a group of union leaders in a hotel, he asked for a moment of silence, then went to his own room.

Presidential candidate George Wallace called the assassination "a senseless, regrettable and tragic act."

"It is another example of the breakdown of law and order in this country which must be stopped. It is my hope that whoever is guilty of this act will be speedily apprehended."

Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary, Ind., one of the nation's first elected Negro mayors, said Dr. King's death "is every man's loss."

"We are all the survivors of this great leader . . . we are shocked, saddened beyond imagination and eternally diminished."

Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley said, "Chicago joins in mourning the tragic death of Dr. King." He "was a dedicated and courageous American who commanded the respect of the people of the world."

James Farmer, former national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, said the killing must not lead to more bloodshed.

"Martin is dead . . . God help us all," Farmer said.

Carl Stokes, Negro mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, said Dr. King's death "emphasizes that we must do what has to be done to prevent this kind of violence."

He appealed to Cleveland residents "not to adopt adverse reaction."

James Meredith, who was shot in June, 1966, during a voter registration march in Mississippi, said, "This is America's answer to the peaceful, nonviolent way of obtaining rights in this country."

Gov. John Connally of Texas, victim of a sniper's bullet with President John F. Kennedy,

said Dr. King "contributed much to the chaos and turbulence in this country, but he did not deserve this fate. . ."

Leontyne Price, a soprano for the Metropolitan Opera and a Negro, said: "What Dr. Martin Luther King stood for and was, can never be killed with a bullet."

Whitney Young, executive director of the National Urban League: "We are unspeakably shocked by the murder of Dr. King, one of the greatest leaders of our time. This is a bitter reflection on America. We fear for our country."

Floyd McKissick, national director of CORE, said that with Dr. King's death, nonviolence "is now a dead philosophy."

"This is racism in the most extreme form, it is truly American racism," McKissick said. "We make no predictions, but mark my word, black Americans of all sorts and beliefs loved Martin Luther King."

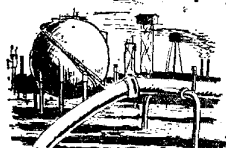
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MID-SOUTH



BRIEFS

with 57 other University of
Mississippi coeds Wednesday
night.

Ripley Elects Mayor

RIPLEY, Tenn., April 4. —
Rozelle Criner, former alder-
man and Ripley furniture deal-
er, defeated Mayor C. Viar,
744 votes to 732, Thursday in
Viar's bid for re-election.

GOP To Contest Fulbright

LITTLE ROCK, April 4. —
The Republican Party will al-
most surely field opposition to
Senator J. W. Fulbright (D-
Ark.) this year, Gov. Winthrop
Booker said Thursday. He

ay Raise Jeopardized

MID-SOUTH

said.

Mr. Miller declined comment
when asked if any prison em-
ployes had been linked with
the counterfeiting. He said no
arrests had been made.

Mr. Miller said the counter-
feit notes had black numbers
and a black seal while legiti-
mate Federal Reserve dollars
have green numbers and seals.



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BLACK and

Kirk invaded this George Wal-
lace stronghold Thursday night
to call the former Alabama
governor a "pseudo-conserva-
tive" and warn Republicans
that support for Wallace would
help Democrats retain control
of the White House. "Now that
(President) Johnson is out of
the race," he told a Republi-
can dinner gathering, "Wal-
lace is even more of a menace
than before."

Barge Search Discontinued

GREENVILLE, Miss., April
4. — (UPI) — The US Engi-
neers Thursday gave up the
search temporarily for a barge
loaded with 47,500 bushels of
corn which sank in the Missis-
sippi River near here Wednes-
day after it hit bridge pilings.
Thomas Irby, chief of the nav-
igation office at Vicksburg,
said the barge does not pose a
navigation hazard at this time.

Agents Seize Bogus Money At Parchman

Special to The Commercial Appeal

PARCHMAN, Miss., April 4.
— About \$3,600 in counterfeit
money has been discovered at
the Mississippi State Peniten-
tiary here, Secret Service
agent Maurice Miller said yes-
terday.

Mr. Miller, in charge of the
Secret Service office at Mem-
phis, said federal agents con-
fiscated \$500 in crude bills and
are looking for an additional
\$3,100. He said an investigation
showed an inmate had made
\$3,600 in Federal Reserve
notes at the prison since Nov-
ember, 1967, in denominations
of \$5, \$10 and \$20.

"They are more reproduc-
tions than they are counter-
feits. They are just crude,
downright crude."

Some officials speculated the
"project" could involve per-
sons other than prison in-
mates. "It would seem that
they'd have to have access to
the outside world," one official

In Brisbane, Australia, Dr. Billy Graham, the American evangelist, said:

"Dr. King's death indicates the sickness of the American society and is going to further inflame passions and hates. It increases the necessity for spiritual awakening."

But Senator Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) had this to say: "I do not favor violence of any kind. I hesitate to say anything bad about the dead, but I do not share a high admiration for Dr. King. He pretended to be nonviolent..."

In Washington, along a grimy strip of 14th Street N.W. Stokely Carmichael, former chairman of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, led a march through the Negro ghetto as his followers shouted: "Close the stores — Martin Luther King is dead." One by one, the shops closed.

The Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth, who with Dr. King was one of the early organizers of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said one of Dr. King's philosophies was that "not one hair on the head of one white man shall be harmed by us."

"We dedicated ourselves and hoped America would accept the nonviolence as a way of life," Shuttlesworth said.

The Rev. James Groppi, white Roman Catholic priest who has led Milwaukee's marathon open housing marches, said: "This is tragic. This certainly is not going to be conducive to peaceful racial relations. . . . That man (Dr. King) is a saint and a martyr."

The Michigan House of Representatives at Lansing adjourned a night session out of respect for King.

A \$250-a-plate Democratic party fund-raising dinner in Washington broke up early, its thousands of guests leaving the ballroom in the Washington Hilton in silence and disbelief.

Dr. King, said House Speaker John McCormack (D-Mass.), "was a martyr to a cause — and that cause will be strengthened if the House concurs in the Senate civil rights bill."

The bill, adopted by the House earlier this year, would outlaw discrimination in the sale or rental of 68 per cent of the nation's housing. It also would make civil rights murders — such as King's — a federal crime.

In Stamford, Conn., former Brooklyn Dodger baseball star Jackie Robinson said the shooting "is the most disturbing and distressing thing we've had to face in a long time. . . . I am concerned about repercussions. I can't imagine people taking this kind of attitude."

Senator Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) said, "Dr. King had a life dedicated to peace, justice, compassion and nonviolence. It is up to us to fulfill his dream."

In Newton, Mass., Kivie Kaplan, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, commented, "This is shocking — that people have to resort to actions like these to a man who was fighting for human dignity for all people."

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, under-secretary-general of the United Nations, in a telegram to Dr. King's widow, called the shooting "a most grievous blow to the cause of racial harmony. It was an unspeakable and outrageous act, presumably by a white bigot, which inevitably will be a most grievous blow to the cause of racial harmony throughout this country."

Richard Cardinal Cushing, Roman Catholic archbishop of Boston, said, "An eloquent voice for the rights of all men has been silenced, and men of good will everywhere will mourn."

Arthur Goldberg, ambassador to the United Nations said in a telegram to Dr. King's widow:

"Mrs. Goldberg and I are shocked and deeply grieved at the sad news of wanton killing of your distinguished husband. This is a tragic loss for our country and for all people everywhere who believe in freedom and equality for all men. We extend our deep sympathy to you and all in your family."

Senator Jacob J. Javits (R-N.Y.) said "This terrible tragedy has taken the life of one of the greatest and most inspiring leaders our country has produced. This moment of shock and grief for a fallen leader demands of all of us restraint and understanding and a renewed dedication to carry on the work of justice and decency among men of all races, the cause for which Dr. King gave his life."

"His doctrine of nonviolence will overcome, as he planned it should. . . ."

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller: "I am directing that the flags on all state buildings and facilities be flown at half staff tomorrow from sunrise to sunset as an expression of the deep sorrow felt by New Yorkers as well as men of good will throughout our nation and the world."

Arkansas Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller: "I am shocked by another act of violence that has been injected into an already explosive situation. Murder under any circumstance is deplorable. I can only interpret this as the irresponsible act of a deranged mind. . . ."

In Montgomery, Ala., officials of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, where Dr. King first came to prominence with his bus boycott in 1955, mourned his death but predicted his lieutenants would carry on his nonviolent tradition.

"I've been almost in a state of shock," said C. T. Smiley, chairman of the church's board of trustees. "He was a courageous man and a very smart man and yet a very humble man in many ways."

Wilkins Is Stunned

At News Of Death

Roy Wilkins of New York,

executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, called The Commercial Appeal at 7:05 last night to ask about Dr. King's condition.

When told the civil rights leader was dead and asked to make a statement, Mr. Wilkins asked, "He's what . . . he's what . . . he's what . . . he's what?"

Stunned, Mr. Wilkins then said, "I'm sorry, I can't make any other statement at this time."

NEW YORK, April 4. — (AP) — The NAACP's Roy Wilkins said late Thursday that "Tennessee Gov. Buford Ellington made the wrong move tonight" in calling back the National Guard into Memphis, where Dr. Martin Luther King was assassinated. "Somebody gave him a bum steer."

Wilkins explained, "He put 4,000 men in Memphis . . . soldiers with rifles. Now this doesn't say to the Negro community that we know you're sorrowful and sad, and that you've lost a great man, and that we too have lost a great man."

"This says, 'We're gonna put 4,000 soldiers there to see that you behave yourself.' This is the wrong psychological move."

"And I'm not afraid," Wilkins added in a CBS television interview, "and not intimidated to saying it on the air . . ."

"For a governor to send 4,000 troops in there an hour after a man is shot, this simply exacerbates the whole situation."

Orchestral Group Re-Elects Kirsch

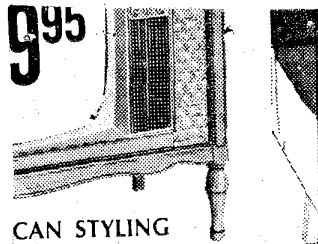
Symphony Backers Name Officers, Directors

William F. Kirsch Jr. has been named to a second one year term as president of the Memphis Orchestral Society administrative organization behind the Memphis Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Kirsch, an attorney, was first elected in February, 1967, and was chosen again at the society's recent directors' meeting at which five other officers and seven new directors were picked. Mr. Kirsch's second year as president will be effective June 1, as will the terms for other officers: Ber Baer, elected a vice president after previously being treasurer; Dunbar Abston Jr., re-elected as a vice president; Mrs. S. W. Farnsworth, a new vice president; Walter Hehmer, re-elected as secretary and Robert McKnight, newly named treasurer.

McKnight is also one of the seven new directors, along with Thomas M. Roberts, W. Lytle Nichol IV, Walter Smith J. Gilson Riley, Mrs. Winston Mosby and Dimitri Georgiadis.

Mrs. Mosby, from Helena Ark., has the distinction of being the only one of the directors, whose number Mr. Kirsch placed at "about 40," to be from out of Memphis. Several others from Mid-South points outside Memphis have been directors in previous years.



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e, durable Lamidall in
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illery and spool-turned legs.
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Commerce awards for out-
standing work for the organi-
zation and community in 1967.

Harold H. Sterling of 1440
Marcia was named Jaycee of
the Year, which goes to Jaycee
members of more than a year,
and Barry E. Sterling of 1310
Barron Circle was named
Spoke of the Year, which goes
to Jaycee members of less
than a year.

Harold H. Sterling is owner
of Uptown Realty & Invest-
ment Corp. and Barry E. Ster-
ling is a member of the firm.
Tom O'Brien, past president of
the Jaycees, made the presen-
tation. About 125 members at-
tended the meeting.

Harbor Wreckage Cleared

SAN JUAN, P.R., April 4. —
(AP) — One month and one
day after the oil-laden Ocean
Eagle broke apart in San Juan
harbor, the bow of the tanker
was pulled out to sea Thurs-
day. A Navy spokesman said it
will be taken to deep water
and sunk.

ROCKEFELLER said Thursday. He
said the party would be "re-
miss if it does not have a can-
didate in the race," just in
case Senator Fulbright is de-
feated in the Democratic pri-
mary.

Kirk 'Invades' Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss., April 4. —
(UPI) — Florida Gov. Claude

AIRLINE ADOPTS THEME

New Trademark For South-
ern Is 'Southern Style'

WASHINGTON, April 4. —
Southern Airways, which
serves Memphis and 50 other
Southern communities, has
adopted as a theme the words
"Southern Style," Frank W.
Hulse, president of the Atlan-
ta-based carrier told a news
conference here Thursday.

"By nature, Southerners are
pleasant, courteous and friend-
ly," Hulse said. "This is the
feeling we will portray to our
customers."

He said Southern Airways
will spend \$825,000 in the next
nine months advertising the
theme and providing prizes
and other incentives to the
company's 1,500 employees to
improve service.

IN TODAY

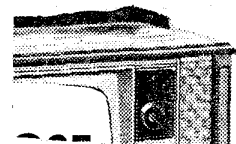
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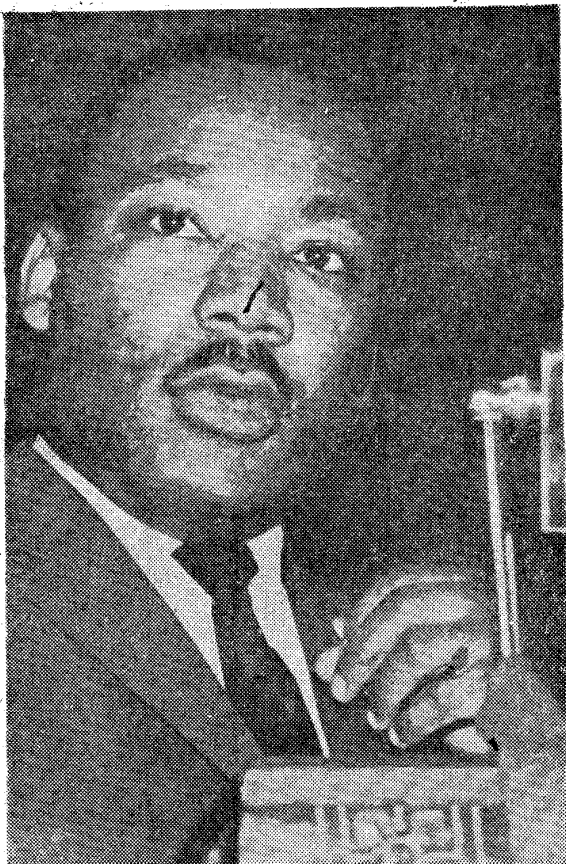
23-in.

2 TV

ving area

20-in





Dr. Martin Luther King



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER met with Dr. King and other civil rights leaders during a 1958 conference on school integration. Dr. King frequently met with Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson. —UPI Telephoto



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The Slim Line Series

Gracefully slim portable TV in a deluxe lightweight molded wood-grained cabinet. Grained Kashmir Walnut color with Gold color trim and accents. Deluxe Video Range Tuning System.

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merge victors as weaker candidates released their delegates.

Rumors of a "Stop Trudeau" movement persisted, but Martin emphatically denied Thursday morning that he was in a reported deal with Hellyer.

One of the latest boosts to Trudeau came from Newfoundland's Premier Joey Smallwood, who threw his support to the justice minister, along with an estimated 50 of his province's 84 votes.

Some observers are predicting that Trudeau will get 500 to 700 votes on the first ballot. This would be far short of the more than 1,200 votes needed for election.

It was expected, however, that several of the eight leading candidates would withdraw after the first or second ballot. These include Health Minister Allen MacEachen, Agriculture Minister J. J. Greene and Eric Kierans, former health minister of Quebec Province.

The original field of 19 candidates was cut to 10 Thursday when four failed to qualify by the filing deadline.

The principal business of the day was a series of workshop sessions at which all the candidates were given an opportunity to appear before groups of delegates to express their

the lack of sizable opposition was the incessant American bombing by planes and from Khe Sanh artillery of North Vietnamese positions during the past three months.

In other developments early Friday:

Allied military spokesman said the Viet Cong shelled 11 United States and South Vietnamese military positions Thursday night and early Friday. The targets, ranging the length of the country, included the big Tan Son Nhut air base on Saigon's outskirts.

American sources said Friday no United States air strikes had been reported near the 20th Parallel in North Vietnam for more than 24 hours, prompting speculation that President Johnson may be further curtailing the bombing of the North.

Hanoi Radio claimed Thursday, however, that United States planes dropped more than 50 bombs on a populated area in Lai Chau Province, northwest of Hanoi and well north of the parallel. In Washington, the Pentagon said it had no knowledge of any planes intruding beyond the 20th Parallel.

Americans wounded in the war last week soared to the highest in the conflict but the number of killed declined the

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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James Farmer, former national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, said the killing must not lead to more bloodshed.

"Martin is dead. . . God help us all," Farmer said.

Carl Stokes, Negro mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, said Dr. King's death "emphasizes that we must do what has to be done to prevent this kind of violence."

He appealed to Cleveland residents "not to adopt adverse reaction."

James Meredith, who was shot in June, 1966, during a voter registration march in Mississippi, said, "This is America's answer to the peaceful, nonviolent way of obtaining rights in this country."

Gov. John Connally of Texas, victim of a sniper's bullet with President John F. Kenne-

dy, said Dr. King "contributed much to the chaos and turbulence in this country, but he did not deserve this fate. . ."

Leontyne Price, a soprano for the Metropolitan Opera and a Negro, said: "What Dr. Martin Luther King stood for and was, can never be killed with a bullet."

Whitney Young, executive director of the National Urban League: "We are unspeakably shocked by the murder of Dr. King, one of the greatest leaders of our time. This is a bitter reflection on America. We fear for our country."

Floyd McKissick, national director of CORE, said that with Dr. King's death, nonviolence "is now a dead philosophy."

"This is racism in the most extreme form. It is truly a tragedy for the nation," McKissick said. "We make no predictions. We only know that the word, black, has been used in all acts and acts of violence since the death of Dr. Martin Luther

In Brisbane, Australia, Dr. Billy Graham, the American evangelist, said:

"Dr. King's death indicates the sickness of the American society and is going to further inflame passions and hates. It increases the necessity for spiritual awakening."

But Senator Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) had this to say: "I do not favor violence of any kind. I hesitate to say anything bad about the dead, but I do not share a high admiration for Dr. King. He pretended to be unviolent..."

In Washington, along a grimy strip of 14th Street N.W. Stokely Carmichael, former chairman of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, led a march through the Negro ghetto as his followers shouted: "Close the stores — Martin Luther King is dead." One by one, the shops closed.

The Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth, who with Dr. King was one of the early organizers of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said one of Dr. King's philosophies was that "not one hair on the head of one white man shall be harmed by us."

"We dedicated ourselves and hoped America would accept the nonviolence as a way of life," Shuttlesworth said.

The Rev. James Groppi, white Roman Catholic priest who has led Milwaukee's marathon open housing marches, said: "This is tragic. This certainly is not going to be conducive to peaceful racial relations. . . . That man (Dr. King) is a saint and a martyr."

The Michigan House of Representatives at Lansing adjourned a night session out of respect for King.

A \$150-a-plate Democratic party fund-raising dinner in Washington broke up early, its thousands of guests leaving the ballroom in the Washington Hilton in silence and disbelief.

Dr. King, said House Speaker John McCormack (D-Mass.), "was a martyr to a cause — and that cause will be strengthened if the House condemns the Senate civil rights bill."

The bill, adopted by the House earlier this year, would outlaw discrimination in the sale or rental of 68 per cent of the nation's housing. It also would make civil rights murders — such as King's — a federal crime.

In Stamford, Conn., former Brooklyn Dodger baseball star Jackie Robinson said the shooting "is the most disturbing and distressing thing we've had to face in a long time. . . I am concerned about repercussions. I can't imagine people taking this kind of attitude."

Senator Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) said, "Dr. King had a life dedicated to peace, justice, compassion and nonviolence. It is up to us to fulfill his dream."

In Newton, Mass., Kivie Kaplan, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, commented, "This is shocking — that people have to resort to actions like these to a man who was fighting for human dignity for all people."

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, under-secretary-general of the United Nations, in a telegram to Dr. King's widow, called the shooting "a most grievous blow to the cause of racial harmony. It was an unspeakable and outrageous act, presumably by a white bigot, which inevitably will be a most grievous blow to the cause of racial harmony throughout this country."

Richard Cardinal Cushing, Roman Catholic archbishop of Boston, said, "An eloquent voice for the rights of all men has been silenced, and men of good will everywhere will mourn."

Arthur Goldberg, ambassador to the United Nations said in a telegram to Dr. King's widow:

"Mrs. Goldberg and I are shocked and deeply grieved at the sad news of wanton killing of your distinguished husband. This is a tragic loss for our country and for all people everywhere who believe in freedom and equality for all men. We extend our deep sympathy to you and all in your family."

Senator Jacob J. Javits (R-N.Y.) said "This terrible tragedy has taken the life of one of the greatest and most inspiring leaders our country has produced. This moment of shock and grief for a fallen leader demands of all of us restraint and understanding and a renewed dedication to carry on the work of justice and decency among men of all races, the cause for which Dr. King gave his life."

"His doctrine of nonviolence will overcome, as he planned it should..."

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller: "I am directing that the flags on all state buildings and facilities be flown at half staff tomorrow from sunrise to sunset as an expression of the deep sorrow felt by New Yorkers as well as men of good will throughout our nation and the world."

Arkansas Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller: "I am shocked by another act of violence that has been injected into an already explosive situation. Murder under any circumstance is deplorable. I can only interpret this as the irresponsible act of a deranged mind..."

In Montgomery, Ala., officials of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, where Dr. King first came to prominence with his bus boycott in 1955, mourned his death but predicted his lieutenants would carry on his nonviolent tradition.

"I've been almost in a state of shock," said C. T. Smiley, chairman of the church's board of trustees. "He was a courageous man and a very smart man and yet a very humble man in many ways."

Wilkins Is Stunned At News Of Death

Roy Wilkins of New York,

executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, called The Commercial Appeal at 7:05 last night to ask about Dr. King's condition.

When told the civil rights leader was dead and asked to make a statement, Mr. Wilkins asked, "He's what . . . he's what . . . he's what . . . he's what . . . he's what?"

Stunned, Mr. Wilkins then said, "I'm sorry, I can't make any other statement at this time."

NEW YORK, April 4. — (AP) — The NAACP's Roy Wilkins said late Thursday that "Tennessee Gov. Buford Ellington made the wrong move tonight" in calling back the National Guard into Memphis, where Dr. Martin Luther King was assassinated. "Somebody gave him a bum steer."

Wilkins explained, "He put 4,000 men in Memphis . . . soldiers with rifles. Now this doesn't say to the Negro community that we know you're sorrowful and sad, and that you've lost a great man, and that we too have lost a great man."

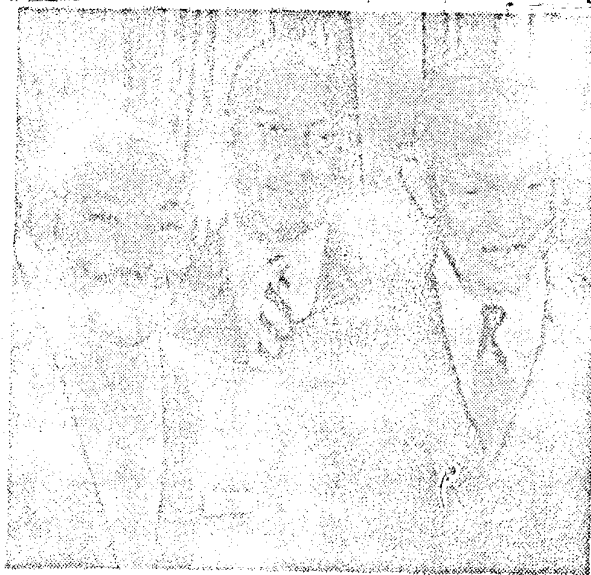
"This says, 'We're gonna put 4,000 soldiers there to see that you behave yourself.' This is the wrong psychological move."

"And I'm not afraid," Wilkins added in a CBS television interview, "and not intimidated to saying it on the air . . ."

"For a governor to send 4,000 troops in there an hour after a man is shot, this simply exacerbates the whole situation."



Dr. Martin Luther King



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER met with Dr. King and other civil rights leaders during a 1958 conference on school integration. Dr. King frequently met with Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson. —UPI Telephoto

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Day-To-Day March Of Events Shattered By Sniper's Bullet

A chronology of events from the time employees of the city's sanitation workers walked off their jobs to the slaying yesterday of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.:

FEB. 12—City sanitation workers, 930 of 1,100, left their jobs, without warning demanding recognition of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees as their bargaining agent and asking redress of a series of grievances. Mayor Henry Loeb said the work stoppage was illegal.

FEB. 14—Mayor Loeb met with Charles Blackburn, director of public works, and Frank Holloman, fire and police director, and then ordered the hiring of new employees to replace strikers.

FEB. 18 — Mayor Loeb and leaders of the city's striking sanitation workers traded proposals during a face-to-face confrontation in a meeting called by the Memphis Ministers Association. Jerry Wurf, president of the employees' union, joined the 10-hour session soon after midnight.

FEB. 20 — Leaders of striking sanitation workers called for an economic boycott as talks sponsored by the Memphis Ministers Association continued without result. Daily marches from Clayborn Temple AME Church to City Hall and back began.

FEB. 22 — A City Council committee studying the city's position in the sanitation strike agreed to recommend recognizing of the union and a dues checkoff.

FEB. 23 — Striking sanitation workers clashed briefly with police in downtown Memphis after they left a City Council session at The Auditorium in which the council declined to grant concessions recommended by a study committee the day before. Police dispersed the estimated 900 marchers with night sticks and riot gas.

FEB. 24 — City officials went into Chancery Court and obtained a broad injunction against the strike from Chancellor Robert Hoffmann which gave the city the right to seek contempt of court citations against any leader of the union who engaged in marches or other demonstrations and also prohibited the strike itself.

FEB. 29 — Police arrested persons who refused to leave City Council chambers after a meeting in which the council again refused concessions in the strike.

FEB. 29 — The union asked that the state Chancery Court injunction against strike leaders be removed to United States District Court because it violates constitutional rights.

MARCH 1 — Federal Judge Robert McRae refused jurisdiction in the petition issued by Chancellor Hoffmann against union leaders.

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☐ Being Investigated

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purge themselves by calling off the four-week strike.

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MARCH 21—City Council members did not vote on a proposal by the Rev. J. O. Patterson which would have allowed a dues checkoff but passed a resolution calling for mediation sessions with both sides sitting down with Frank B. Miles, a former federal mediator.

MARCH 23—What was to have been the first of a series of mediation sessions ended abruptly when representatives of the city said there was a legal question of whether they could talk with persons named in the anti-strike injunction issued by Chancellor Hoffman.

MARCH 25 — Chancellor Hoffmann said there was no legal reason to prevent the city and union representatives from negotiating and the first of the mediation sessions opened.

MARCH 27 — Union leaders walked out of mediation talks with the city as the third day of talks neared an end and charged that Mayor Loeb had in effect tied the hands of city representatives by not allowing them any decision-making function.

MARCH 28. — Teams of police and National Guardsmen moved into the city to enforce order and a city-imposed curfew after rioting broke out during a march being led down Main by Dr. King. One person was killed, about 300 arrested and many injured in the melee.

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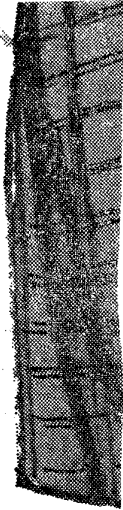
great as the delegates to the labor convention staged their own replica of a political convention. They snake danced through the hall and a red-coated band played "The Minnesota Rouser."

Student Deferment End Asked By Kennedy

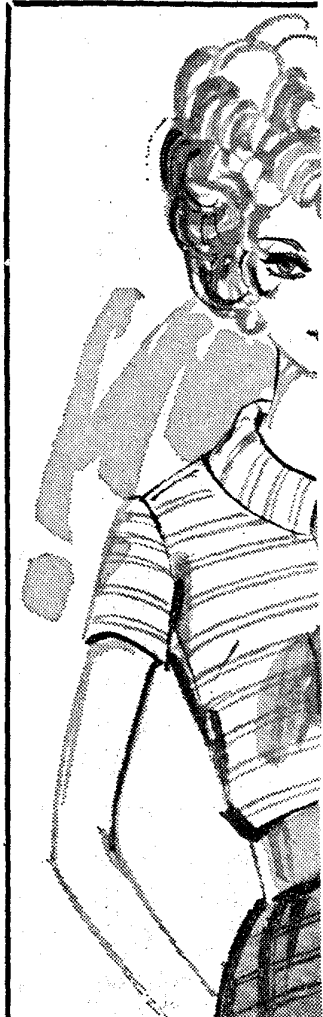
SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 4. — (UPI) — Senator Robert F. Kennedy told a university audience Thursday that during the Vietnam crisis there should be "as few deferments as possible—and one of the first deferments I would end is that for students."

Kennedy, on a three-city one-day tour of Indiana in his campaign against Senator Eugene McCarthy and Gov. Roger Branigin in the May 7 presidential primary, made the

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Slaying Touches Off Rioting In Southern, Northern Cities

From Our Press Services

Angry Negroes spilled into the streets in at least a half-dozen Southern cities last night in a violent reaction to the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. at Memphis.

There were disturbances at Raleigh, N.C., Birmingham, Miami, Jackson, Miss., and reports of disorders at Winston-Salem, Charlotte and Durham in North Carolina.

About 35 youths clashed with police in downtown Raleigh, and a crowd of onlookers shouted "police brutality" when officers bodily dragged one Negro into a patrol car. Several store windows were smashed.

A group of 15 to 20 Negroes looted a furniture store at Miami and hauled off four or five television sets. Police patrol cars were pelted with rocks when they arrived. Order quickly was restored.

Rock-throwing Negroes bombarded cars at Birmingham and scattered garbage cans in the streets of a Negro district.

More than 150 Negroes created a disturbance in Jackson, Miss., and police sealed off the area, a Negro district near Jackson State College, scene of racial violence last year. Bottles were being thrown and windows smashed. A newsman's car was burned.

At Jackson, Negro leader Charles Evers said he had been threatened by a telephone caller after Dr. King was shot. Evers said the first phone call he received after King was shot was from a man who said, "We just killed that black S.O.B. Martin Luther King and you're next."

After that, Evers said, "There were a lot of calls . . . a lot of them were just laughing."

Evers' brother, Medgar Evers, was assassinated here five years ago. Medgar Evers was the state field director for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the time. Charles Evers returned to Mississippi from Chicago to take up his slain brother's work and just recently made a strong, but unsuccessful bid for a seat in Congress.

Evers said he had definitely decided not to run again this year for Congress against white conservative Charles Griffin. He said he had been considering entering the race but decided against entering the campaign following the assassination of Dr. King. "I believe I can do more by staying on as state field secretary for the NAACP."

At Tallahassee, a brief rock-throwing demonstration broke out on the Florida A & M University campus in the wake of the assassination.

At Huntsville, Ala., a march of 600 Negroes resulted in some rock throwing and breaking of car and store windows.

A general alert was issued by Raleigh police and dozens of patrol cars converged on the downtown area. One officer squirted disabling gas on a youth, who fell to the sidewalk and was picked up by a companion who threw him across his shoulder and started walking toward Shaw University, a predominantly-Negro institution at the foot of Raleigh's Main Street.

North Carolina highway patrolmen were dispatched to Winston-Salem to help police deal with a civil disturbance in that tobacco city, and there also were reports of trouble in Durham and Charlotte.

There were violent reactions in Northern cities, too.

In New York, sporadic arson, looting, rock throwing and other minor violence broke out in most of the city's Negro neighborhoods last night. Police ordered 7,000 men, due to

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